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ABSTRACT

This study uses 1980 Census information and post-Census trends to develop an information base for the Latino community in the tri-state region of Southern New York, Northern New Jersey, and Western Connecticut. This reference base provides a demographic and socioeconomic profile of the Latino community in the following categories: (1) the increasing Latino presence in the tri-state region; (2) growth and diversity of the Latino community; (3) dynamics and growth of the community, both in terms of immigration and natural increase; and (4) the national and regional Latino population growth outlook. The study reports its findings on conditions of Latino family life in the following key areas: (1) characteristics of household population; (2) age and gender by ethnicity; (3) household characteristics of Latino youths; (4) marital patterns; (5) household size and type; (6) subfamilies; (7) English speaking ability; (8) educational attainment; (9) labor force participation and occupations; (10) household income and poverty status; and (11) tenure and type of housing. On the basis of its findings, the report suggests the following human service needs of the Latino community: (1) economic advancement programs; (2) housing development programs; (3) child care services; (4) services for the elderly; and (5) increased educational opportunities, with emphasis on bilingual and bicultural services. The study includes 17 graphs, tables, and charts. (AF)

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Outlook

The Growing Latino Presence in the Tri-State Region

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The Role of Regional Plan Association

- Regional Plan takes a long-term regional view in assessing economic and social change and its impact on human needs.
- Regional Plan conducts economic and other forms of research, communicating the results to decision-makers in all walks of the Region's life.
- Regional Plan sponsors extensive public discussions to increase people's awareness and involvement in shaping the future of the Tri-State Region.
- Regional Plan alerts Tri-State residents to the broader implications of economic and social issues, proposing and promoting new public policies.
- Regional Plan organizes active public/private partnerships to pave the way for improvements in specific communities.

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- United Ways play a pivotal role in helping the community to identify, ameliorate and where possible, resolve local human care problems.
- United Ways strive for inclusiveness in governance, operations and allocations, as represented by the inclusion of: people, especially women and minorities; agencies, especially those that meet new and emerging needs; and geographic service areas, encompassing where people live, work and are served.
- United Ways manage a single community-wide campaign to raise funds for human care services.
- United Ways conduct a year-round communications program of education and involvement in the community, with special emphasis on the workplace.
- United Ways' funds are distributed through a community allocations system that is accountable to the donor, responsive to people's needs and inclusive of programs to which givers wish to contribute. A flexible funding capacity can also be established by setting aside funds for venture project-funding and long-term community problem-solving initiatives.

United Way of Tri-State is a fundraising partnership of 36 local, independent United Ways in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, which together support more than 1800 health and human care agencies.

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In 1987, a group of Latino leaders from the Tri-State Region met to implement a series of activities that would enhance their understanding of the Latino population in the Tri-State Region. One essential activity implemented was a study to identify the impact of the Latino population and community on existing and future patterns of public and private funding. In addition, the Latino Commission of Tri-State pledged to work to increase the participation of Latinos in United Ways at all levels. To undertake this study, a grant was secured from the Ford Foundation.

Through collaborative efforts, the primary mission of the Latino Commission of Tri-State is to accomplish the following goals:

- increase voluntarism in philanthropy,
- conduct and encourage research studies that will provide the Latino communities with greater insight into and understanding of financial giving patterns, and
- enhance participation of Latinos within the United Way system.

Latino Commission of Tri-State

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INTRODUCTION

The Tri-State Region of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut is home to nearly 20 million people of vastly diverse backgrounds. This report, the first of several profiling the Region's ethnic communities, was prepared for the Latino Commission of Tri-State and United Way of Tri-State by the Regional Plan Association with funding from a challenge grant from the Ford Foundation.

The Tri-State Region, focused on the Manhattan Central Business District (CBD), is a world-class center of international finance and multinational corporate headquarters activity. It supports ten million jobs, produces 11 percent of Gross National Product and earns the highest per capita income in the United States. As a geographic settlement, it radiates outward more than 100 miles to encompass 13,000 square miles in 31 counties linked by hub-bound transportation systems into a common labor and housing market.

The purpose of this study was to develop a reference base of information from the 1980 Census to aid the Latino Commission of Tri-State and the United Way, as well as government and other human service organizations, in assessing the social service delivery needs of the Latino community in the Tri-State Region. The information base, which contains previously unavailable Census data and post-Census trends, depicts the present and likely future size of the Latino community, its settlement patterns and demographic and socio-economic characteristics by national origin. The complete data set resides with Regional Plan Association.

Latinos have comprised a distinct community in the Tri-State Region since the close of World War I, when Puerto Rican migration to the continental United States began to increase slowly. Pushed out by surplus labor conditions in an agricultural economy in the 1940's, the quest for economic opportunity drove Puerto Ricans in growing numbers to New York. When post-World War II immigration laws virtually ended the admission of Europeans, opportunities to compete for mainland jobs were enlarged.

In 1945, Puerto Rican migration exceeded 40,000 entrants and by the early 1950's it had grown to 65,000 entrants per year. By the 1960's there were 565,000 net labor-age emigrees, the majority of whom arrived in New York between 1945 and 1960. Other Latinos, notably Cubans and Mexicans, also settled here in smaller numbers during these years. The economic downtown in the Region in the 1970's brought a slowing of Latino migration and reversed the Puerto Rican influx during that period.

With the dramatic recovery of New York City and the Tri-State Region's economy over the past ten years, the growth of the Latino community has accelerated dramatically. The base of Latino immigration has broadened to encompass people from elsewhere in the Caribbean, and Central and South America. In addition, Puerto Rican in-migration has returned to the levels of earlier years.

Outlook

Though all Latino groups share a common language and heritage, great diversities in socio-economic characteristics and needs exist among them. Moreover, differences have emerged between the United States-born second and third-generations and the new arrivals. In contrast to the past, Latinos today — whether unskilled or educated, United States or foreign-born — face barriers to entry in a rapidly changing information-oriented regional economy.

In profiling the Latino community of the Tri-State Region, it is our hope that this study will lead to improved human resource service delivery in the Latino community with the primary purpose of creating a more productive and humane economic and social environment not only for the Latino community, but for all of us.

John B. Carter
Chairman
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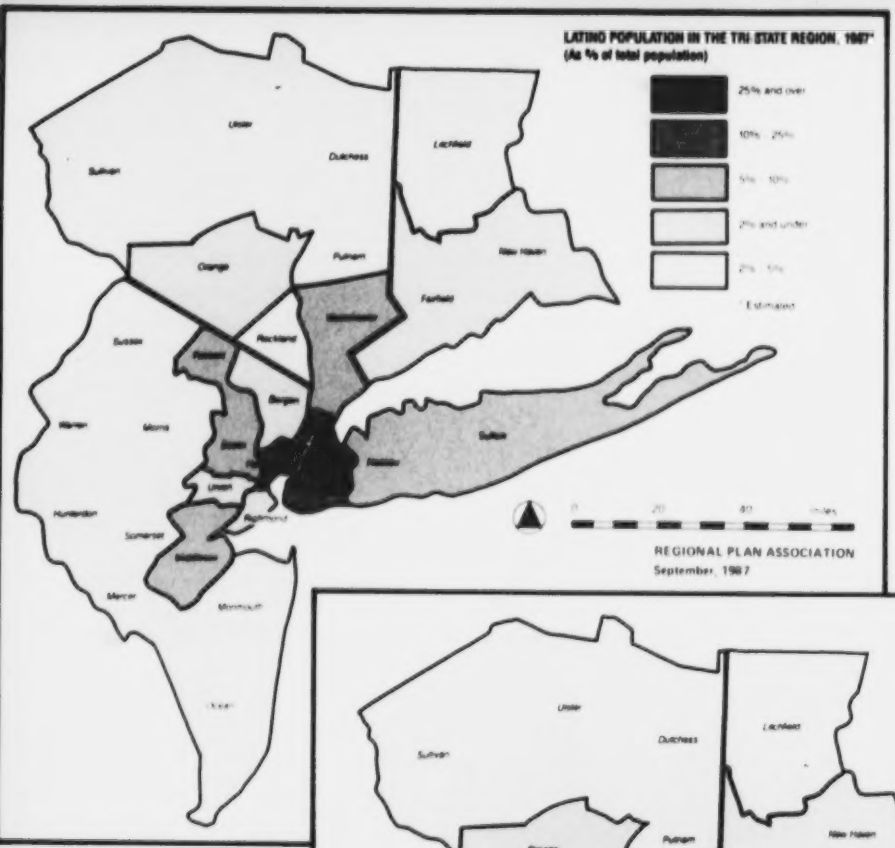
United Way trabaja tanto con organizaciones comunales como gubernamentales, mientras implementa una campaña de recaudación de fondos que son invertidos en servicios relacionados con el cuidado humanitario.

Además de establecer metas a largo plazo, la Asociación del Plan Regional asiste en la recaudación de información, asi como en la organización de alianzas entre los sectores públicos y privados que realizan inversiones destinadas a mejorías comunales.


LATINO POPULATION IN THE TRI-STATE REGION, 1987*
(As % of total population)
25% and over
10% - 25%
5% - 10%
2% and under
2% - 5%
*Estimated
Ulster
Dutchess
Litchfield
Sullivan
Orange
Putnam
New Haven
Fairfield
Westchester
Rockland
Sussex
Passaic
Bergen
Hudson
Essex
Union
Middlesex
Monmouth
Ocean
Nassau
Suffolk
Warren
Morris
Hunterdon
Somerset
Mercer
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20
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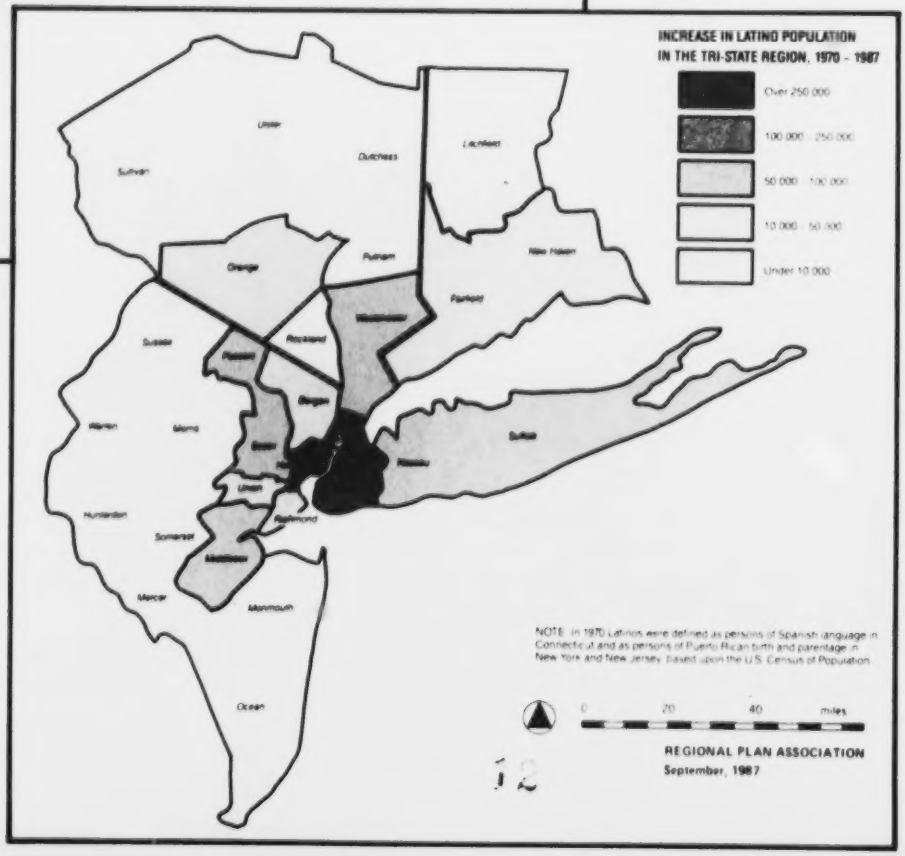
miles
REGIONAL PLAN ASSOCIATION
September, 1987


INCREASE IN LATINO POPULATION
IN THE TRI-STATE REGION, 1970 - 1987
Over 250,000
100,000 - 250,000
50,000 - 100,000
10,000 - 50,000
Under 10,000
Ulster
Dutchess
Litchfield
Sullivan
Orange
Putnam
New Haven
Fairfield
Westchester
Rockland
Sussex
Passaic
Bergen
Hudson
Essex
Union
Middlesex
Monmouth
Ocean
Nassau
Suffolk
Warren
Morris
Hunterdon
Somerset
Mercer
NOTE: In 1970 Latinos were defined as persons of Spanish language in Connecticut and as persons of Puerto Rican birth and parentage in New York and New Jersey, based upon the U.S. Census of Population.
0
20
40
miles
REGIONAL PLAN ASSOCIATION
September, 1987

THE GROWING LATINO PRESENCE IN THE TRI-STATE REGION

The 2.7 million members of the Tri-State Region's Spanish-speaking — or "Latino" — community reside in every county and borough of the "Region" — a diverse area encompassing all of Northern New Jersey, Southern New York and Western Connecticut.

• In 1987, with an estimated 1.8 million Latino residents, New York City was home to more than two thirds (67 percent) of the Region's total Latino population.

• Significant numbers of Latinos are found in five New Jersey counties: Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Passaic and Union. Smaller concentrations of between 50,000 and 100,000 Latinos are located in the New York counties of Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester and nearby Fairfield County, Connecticut.

• Eleven of the Region's 17 remaining counties have less than half the national average share (eight percent) of Latinos; these counties are home to less than 2.5 percent of the Latino population in the Region.

Outlook

Este estudio provee información a la Comisión Latina del United Way así como al United Way del Area Tri-Estatal acerca de los 3 millones de Latinos que residen en la Región metropolitana de New York, New Jersey y Connecticut. Desde 1945 la inmigración de Latinos hacia esta área ha sido predominantemente Puertorriqueña. Eventualmente, los Cubanos y los Mexicanos constituyeron significativos grupos en la Región.

Le agradecemos a la Ford Foundation su auspicio económico para la creación de este estudio.

El continuo incremento en el bienestar económico de la ciudad de New York así como el de la Región Tri-Estatal ha acelerado drásticamente el crecimiento de la comunidad Latina del área.

Es nuestro interés que este estudio mejore los recursos humanitarios de una comunidad cuyo propósito primordial debe ser la creación de un mejor medio ambiente social y económico, no sólo para ellos sino para todos en general.

Según las cifras calculadas por el Buro del Censo, más de dos tercios (67%) de los Latinos de la Región residen en la ciudad de New York. Otras regiones densamente pobladas con hispanos son los condados de Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Passaic y Union.

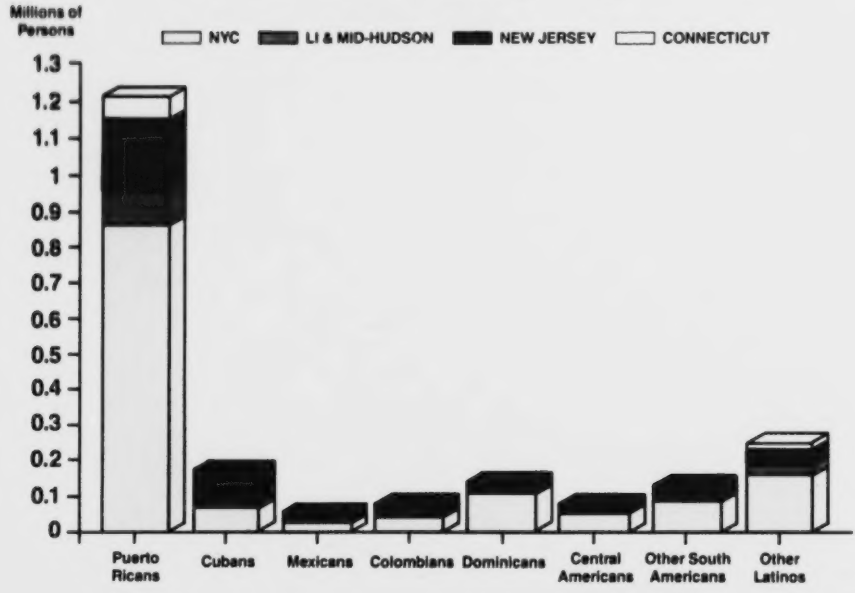
GROWTH AND DIVERSITY OF THE TRI-STATE LATINO COMMUNITY

The Tri-State Region's Latino community as a whole has experienced tremendous growth, recording the largest recent gains of *any* group in the Region. Between 1980 and 1987, 650,000 Latinos were added to the total Tri-State population. Latinos now account for 14 percent of the total — or one in every seven inhabitants. These numbers parallel the Latino community's substantial 30 percent growth rate nationally in that same seven-year period.

- Using Census data, the Region's diverse Latino community can be divided into eight subgroups: Puerto Rican, Cuban, Mexican, Colombian, Dominican, Central American, South American, and other Latinos.

LATINO POPULATION BY ETHNICITY

IN THE TRI-STATE REGION IN 1980



• Nationwide, Mexicans comprised the majority of Latinos with 63 percent of the community's 18.8 million total. In the Tri-State Region, however, according to 1987 estimates, Puerto Ricans made up the majority with 1.5 million people or 54 percent of the total.

• Additionally, South Americans and other Caribbeans comprise a considerable share of the Region's Latino community (29 percent in 1987), with particularly strong representation from the Dominican Republic and Colombia. Nationally, Central and South Americans are the fastest-growing Latino subgroups.

• In 1980, using Census Bureau categories, slightly more than half (52 percent) of all Latinos in the Region identified themselves racially as being "white"; some 38 percent characterized themselves as members of the so-called "Spanish" race; six percent as "black"; and the remaining four percent as either "Asian" or a member of some "other" race.

• Dominicans, Puerto Ricans and Central Americans are the most urbanized of all Latinos in the Region, with the highest concentrations in New York City. Cubans are the least likely to settle in New York City, with the majority in the Region residing in suburban New Jersey.

Outlook

Los Latinos es la comunidad que más se ha incrementado en los Estados Unidos durante la decada de los ochenta. Estos provienen de paises tales como Puerto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, Colombia, Dominicana y Centro America. Sudamericanos y "otros Caribeños" representan 29% de los Latinos de la Región. Estos porcentajes indican que uno de cada siete habitantes del área (14%) es Latino.

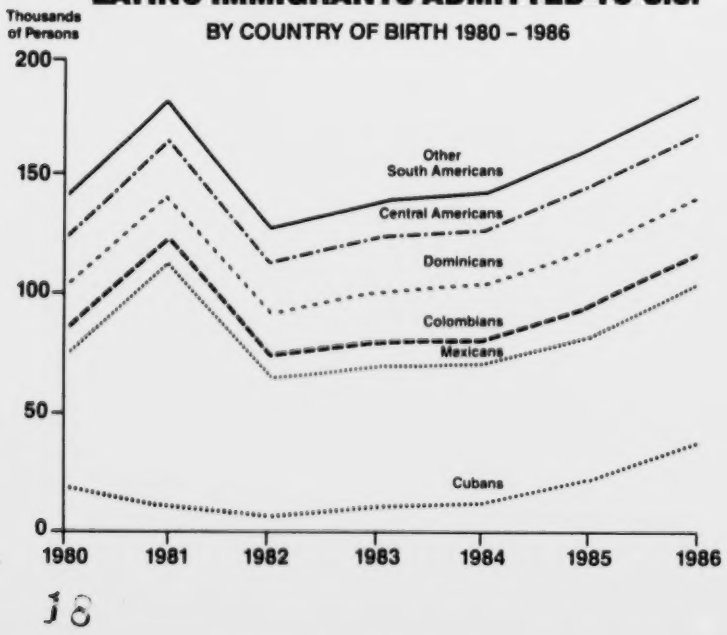
Tres factores fundamentales han contribuído a este crecimiento: la inmigración legal, el aumento natural de la población Latina de la Región y la inmigración ilegal.

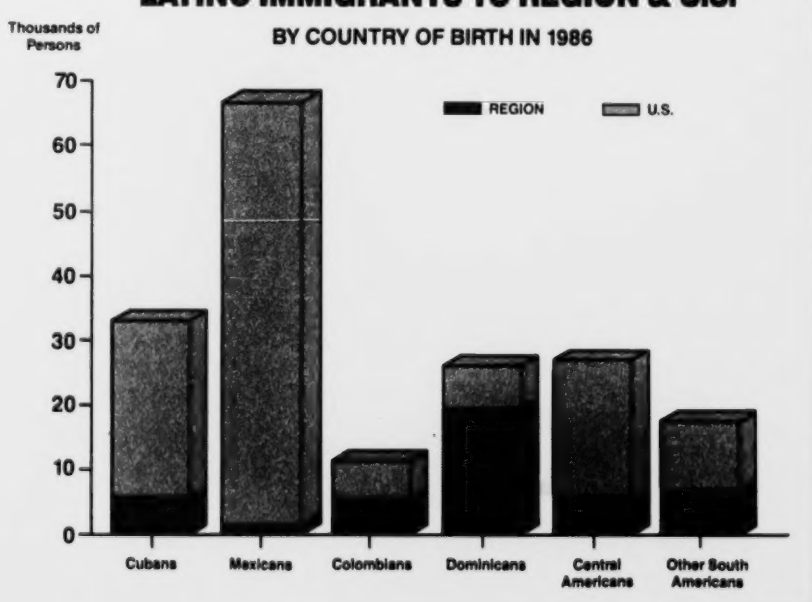
DYNAMICS AND GROWTH IN THE LATINO COMMUNITY

The twin forces of legal migration and natural increase account for the substantial growth of Latinos in the Region. The third factor is illegal immigration. Accurate information on the entry of undocumented aliens is not available. However, studies suggest that nationally it represents the addition of one million persons since 1980, or 23 percent of the Latino population increase. Relative to the rest of the nation, legal immigration appears to be a more potent force for growth in the Region.

IMMIGRATION

• Since 1980, legal immigration to the U.S. from the Spanish-speaking nations of the Western Hemisphere has averaged 150,000 persons per year. By 1987, the one million Latino immigrants that had arrived in the United States accounted for 27 percent of all legal immigration during the decade. Roughly one-quarter of these immigrants declared their intention to settle in the Tri-State Region. Puerto Ricans, granted U.S. citizenship by Congress in 1917, are not included in these figures as immigrants.



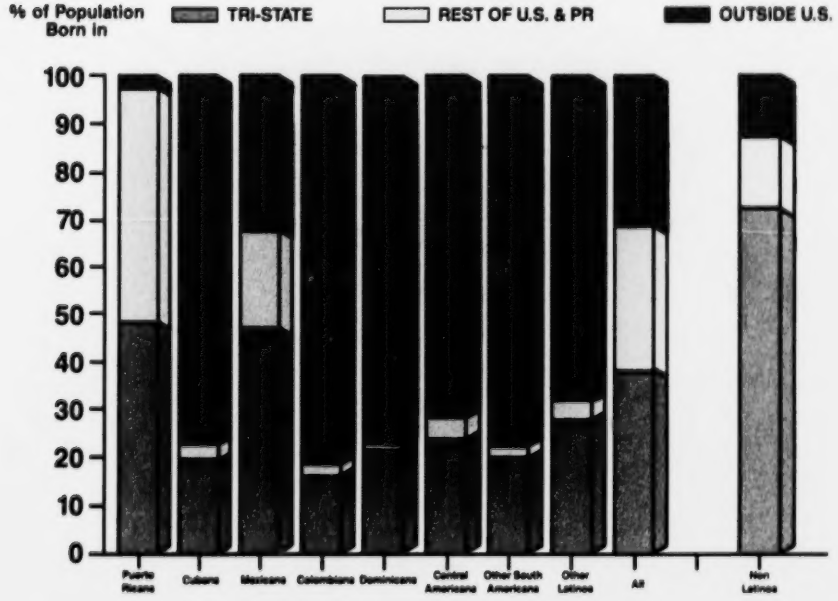


- Between 1980 and 1987, an estimated quarter of a million Latino immigrants arrived in the Region, two-thirds of whom located in New York City and one-fourth in New Jersey. Long Island, the Mid-Hudson and Connecticut received no more than 2,500 Latino immigrants per year. Altogether, three in every eight new Latinos (excluding Puerto Ricans) in the Tri-State Region were foreign-born.

- In 1980, 32 percent of the Region's Latino population was foreign-born. Comparatively, the proportion of foreign-born individuals among non-Latinos was less than half that percentage (13 percent). Caribbean nations account for the majority of immigrants to the Region, with 110,000 from the Dominican Republic alone over the seven year period.

LATINO BIRTH PLACE BY ETHNICITY

IN THE TRI-STATE REGION IN 1980



Outlook

Dentro de la inmigración legal se destacan las siguientes estadísticas:

Paises de habla hispana han tenido un average de emigración de 150,000 personas por año.

Se estima que durante entre 1980 y 1987 250,000 inmigrantes Latinos se establecieron en el área.

Después de una época de disminución, la emigración de Puerto Rico ha incrementado de nuevo a un nivel donde 40,000 Puertorriqueños llegan al territorio continental de los Estados Unidos cada año.

• Three in every eight Latinos now living in the Region were born in the Region and 30 percent were born elsewhere in the U.S. or in Puerto Rico. Immigrant status was highest among the Cuban, Colombian, Dominican, Central and South American ethnic groups, while roughly half of all Puerto Ricans and Mexicans were second and third-generation Americans born in the Tri-State Region.

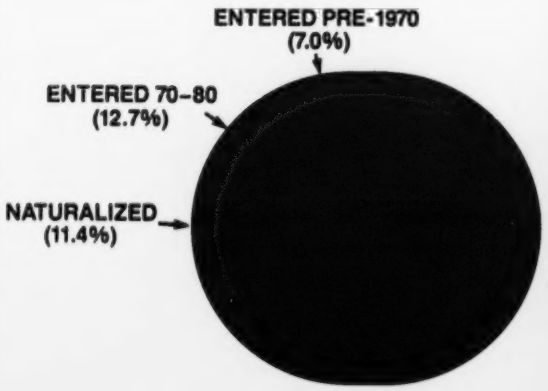
• Among Latino immigrants, males outnumber females, and the young outnumber the old. Fully one-third of recent Latino immigrants were between 20 and 29 years of age, and 19 percent were between the ages of 30 and 39. Youthful immigrants under the age of 20 accounted for 11 percent of the influx. Males accounted for 52 percent of the total.

• Population movements between the U.S. and Puerto Rico have reversed over the last ten years to a net outflow from the Island. Approximately 40,000 Puerto Ricans now arrive in the continental United States yearly.

• A large number of Latinos are not U.S. citizens and do not have the right to vote; therefore, they are virtually voiceless in this country's political process. As of 1980, this under-represented group comprised 400,000 individuals, or 20 percent of all Tri-State Latinos. And with the recent entry of more immigrants in the Region, their numbers have increased. The majority of the Region's Latinos (80 percent) are U.S. citizens (69 percent native-born and 11 percent naturalized); 30 percent of these were born in Puerto Rico.

LATINO CITIZENSHIP STATUS

IN THE TRI-STATE REGION IN 1980



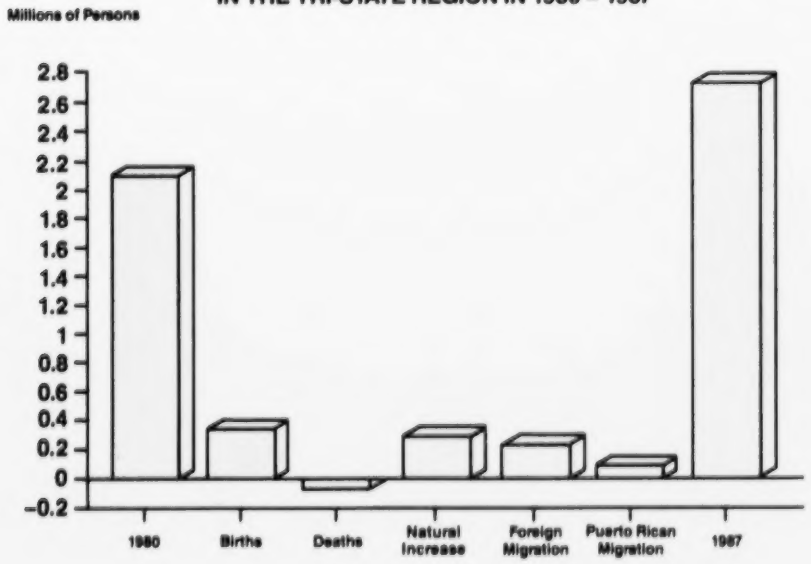
NATURAL INCREASE

Natural increase — the number of births over deaths — accounts for nearly half of the Latino community's gains in recent years.

• Between 1980 and 1987, there were 353,000 Latino births in the Tri-State Region, two-thirds of which occurred in New York City alone. One in every three babies delivered in the City was born to Latino parents. With a total of 59,000 deaths among Latinos between 1980–1987, a positive natural increase of 294,000 native-born Latinos was recorded in the Region. This places the Latino annual natural increase rate at around two percent — almost three times higher than the general population's figure of 0.7 percent.

COMPONENTS OF LATINO POPULATION GAIN

IN THE TRI-STATE REGION IN 1980 – 1987



Outlook

Una gran parte de los Latinos no son ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos. Por lo tanto no participan del proceso polítco del pais.

Entre las causas del aumento natural de la población se incluyen:

Un exceso de nacimientos en comparación con los decesos entre los Latinos del área de 294,000. Este índice de crecimiento (2%) es mayor que el del resto de la población general (0.7%). (GRAFICA)

• Fertility rates among Latina women are 23 percent higher than the national average. The childbearing years begin at an earlier age and last longer through life. Birth rates among Latina teens are 34 percent higher than the nation wide norm. Among Latina women 35 years or older, the birth rate is significantly higher — 89 percent above the national average. Between 1980 and 1985, the number of births recorded within this older group increased dramatically, while births among Latina teenagers in the Region remained constant.

• As of 1980, some 64 percent of all Latina women aged 15 to 49 had given birth to at least one child, compared with 52 percent of all non-Latina women in the Region. One-quarter of all Latina women had three or more children as compared with one-fifth of all women in the non-Latino community. In general, Puerto Rican and Dominican women were found to have the largest proportion of multiple births.

• Another significant factor in the Latino community is the number of births by single women. In 1980, some ten percent of Latina women of child-bearing age were single mothers, compared with four percent of non-Latina women. Among all single women with five or more children in the Region, 4,700, or 38 percent were Latino. Among all Latino groups, this tendency towards larger single-parent families appears to be limited primarily to the Puerto Rican, Dominican and Central American communities. The proportion of single-parent births among Cubans, Colombians and South Americans, falls below the average for non-Latinos.

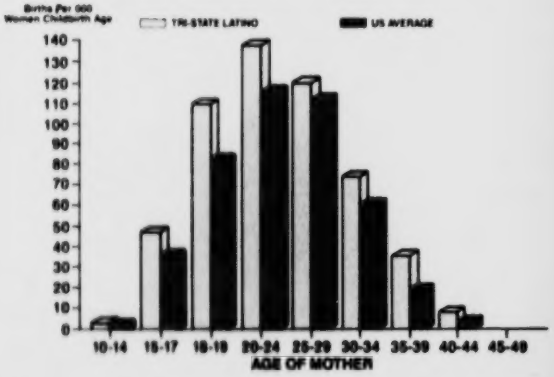
• At four deaths per thousand residents, the mortality rate of Latinos in the Region is less than half the national average rate of the total population. Forty percent of all deaths occur among the elderly (65 years or older), and five percent among infants. Additionally, there appears to be a higher mortality rate among Latino city dwellers than among those living in the suburbs.

• The Latino infant mortality rate of the Region falls below the general infant mortality average. The leading causes of infant deaths, congenital anomalies and low birth weight, are found in roughly one-third of infant deaths in both the Latino and non-Latino communities.

• Among adults, heart disease is the major killer, accounting for 36 percent of all Latino deaths in the Region. Cancer is next with 17 percent. Together, they account for slightly more than one in every two Latino deaths — below the national average. Homicide has accounted for six percent of all Latino deaths, making it the third leading cause of death among Latinos in the Tri-State Region.

LATINA FERTILITY RATES BY AGE IN 1985

FOR THE TRI-STATE REGION



NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LATINO POPULATION GROWTH OUTLOOK

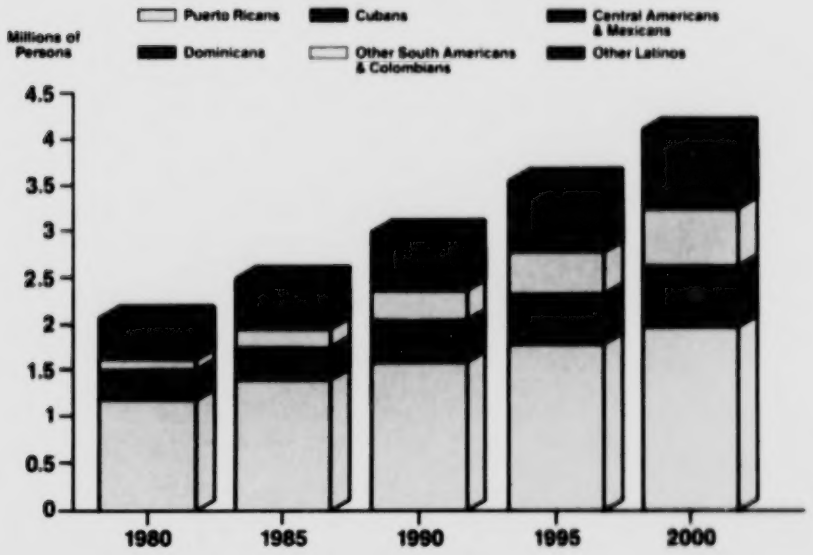
According to the Census Bureau's "moderate assumptions" concerning fertility and immigration, the Latino population of the U.S. is expected to grow by 49 percent between 1985 and 2000. The number of Latinos in the U.S., estimated in 1987 at 18.8 million (7.9 percent of the total U.S. population), is projected to rise to 25.2 million, or 9.4 percent of the U.S. total by the year 2000.

- The expected growth of the Latino community nationally — doubling in 30 years and tripling in 60 — will have profound effects on the Tri-State Region. Though the region wide Latino birth rates are lower, migration rates are higher when compared with Latinos nationally.

- Should differences in population trends in the Latino community between the Region and the rest of the country continue, the following growth patterns can be expected by the year 2000:

LATINO GROWTH BY ETHNIC GROUP

IN THE TRI-STATE REGION, 1980 - 2000



Outlook

El índice de fertilidad de las mujeres Latinas es 23% más alto que el average nacional. Asi mismo, los índices de nacimiento entre las Latinas adolescentes son 34% más grande que la norma nacional. GRAFICA

A partir de 1980, 64% de todas las mujeres Latinas entre los 15 y 49 años habían tenido al menos un niño. Este índice es 12% más que el de las mujeres no-Latinas de la Región.

Asi mismo, se reporta que 40% de todas las mujeres Latinas solteras tienen 5 niños o más.

El índice de mortalidad infantil es menor que el average general regional.

Enfermedades del corazón (36%) y cáncer (17%) son las causas más frecuentemente relacionadas con las muertes de Latinos en el área.

Se espera que la población Latina de la Región aumente otro 49% antes del año 2000, alcanzando cifras de 25.5 millones (9.4% de la población nacional) para ese entonces.

Obviamente, este incremento afectará el Area Tri-Estatal que proyecta los patrones de crecimientos mostrados en la gráfica. Los Dominicanos muestran el índice más rápido de crecimiento y por lo tanto se espera que compongan la mayoría de la población Latina de la Región, seguidos por los Puertorriqueños, Cubanos y Colombianos.

- *Puerto Ricans:* It is estimated that the Region's largest Latino subgroup will increase by a sharp, but comparatively slow 65 percent from the 1980 figure of 1.2 million to 2 million in 2000. By 2000, however, Puerto Ricans will cease to be the Region's Latino majority, shrinking to 48 percent of all Latinos in the Tri-State Region.

- *Dominicans:* Dominicans are expected to be the Region's fastest-growing Latino subgroup. Combined heavy immigration and rapid natural growth are expected to account for an estimated four-fold expansion of the Dominican community by 2000. This increase translates into one-half million new people from 1980 to 2000, bringing their total to 636,000 persons. By the year 2000, Dominicans, with a 15 percent share, will be the second largest Latino subgroup in the Tri-State Region.

- *Cubans:* Should their present rate of migration continue, the Cuban population will more than double — growing from 168,000 in 1980 to 344,000 in 2000 — ranking them third in the Region at the start of the 21st Century.

- *Colombians:* The numbers for the Colombian community are almost identical to the total Central American figures, showing an expansion from 71,000 persons in 1980 to 230,000 persons in 2000 — an increase of approximately 223 percent.

- *Central Americans:* Increased immigration from countries including El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and others, combined with natural increase, are expected to triple the Central American community in the Region to 224,000 by 2000. However, their share of the Region's Latino population will remain at only five percent of the total.

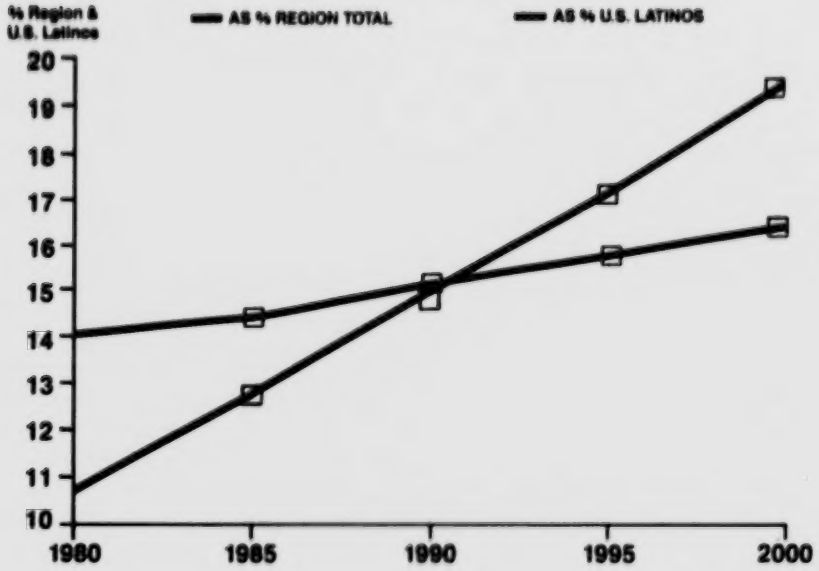
- *Other South Americans:* Although other South Americans as a group outnumber Colombians region wide, they are expected to grow at a much slower rate. With 124,000 persons in 1980, they are expected to grow 154 percent by the year 2000. If Colombians were added to the total, all South Americans together would exceed one-half million residents by 2000, replacing Cubans as the Region's third largest Latino subgroup.

- *Mexicans:* The least numerous of the Region's Latino subgroups, Mexicans will slightly outpace the projected Puerto Rican growth rate, nearly doubling its population by 2000. Yet, with an estimated total of 80,000 in the year 2000, Mexicans will still remain the Region's smallest Latino subgroup.

- *Other Latinos:* The growth of this segment is largely attributed not to immigration, but to those native-born Latinos who classify themselves as being of "Spanish Origin." Their growth is expected to parallel the slower increases projected for the Puerto Rican community.

• Although there are wide variations in growth rate from group to group, the Region's Latino population as a whole is expected to more than double, from two million in 1980 to 4.1 million in 2000. By 2000, Latinos will make up one in every five Tri-State inhabitants. In the same period, the Region's Latino community will increase its share of the total national Latino population from the present 14 percent to 16 percent.

LATINO GROWTH IN TRI-STATE REGION



Outlook

Entre los otros grupos Latinos que se desarrollan, se encuentran también en el orden de predominancia proyectada, los Centroamericanos, Sudamericanos no Colombianos, Mexicanos y otros.

Como consecuencia, los 2 millones de Latinos censados en el área en 1980, se convertirán en más de 4 millones en 2000, o uno de cada 5 habitantes del Area Tri-Estatal. (GRAFICA)

Para comienzos del nuevo siglo, los nacimientos de Latinos representarán 27% de todos los nacimientos del Area Tri-Estatal.

Se pronostica un crecimiento de un 30% entre los niños Latinos de edad escolar. Y aunque el índice de mortandad se espera que aumente entre la población Latina de la Región, éste será menor aún que el índice de nacimientos.

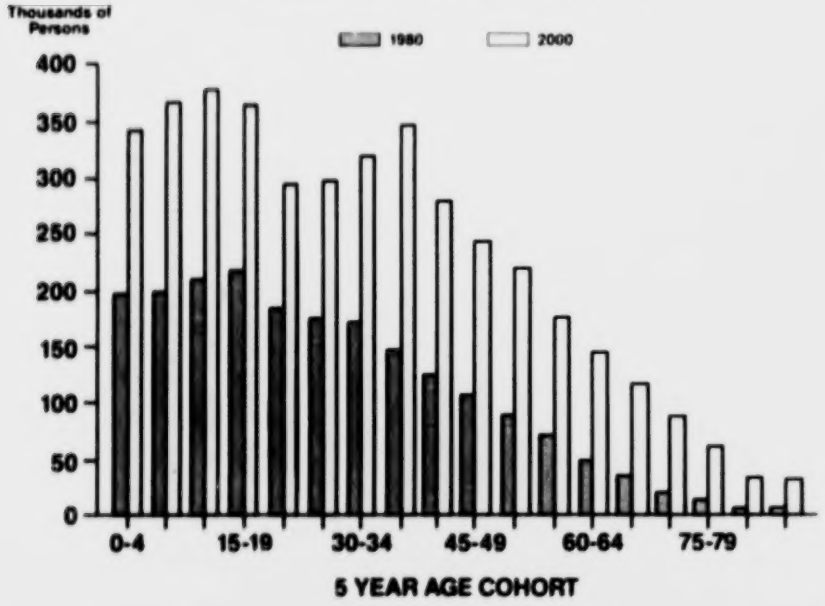
• Because of continued heavy immigration, the Region's population gain will be distributed across all age groups in the Latino community. Although future Latino fertility rates are expected to decline, the total number of births is nonetheless projected to rise as more women enter their child-bearing years. By the year 2000, Latino births will comprise more than one-quarter (27 percent) of all births in the Tri-State Region.

• Between 1980 and 2000, the Latino pre-school age (0–four) and school-age populations (five–19) will grow by 147,000 and 482,000 persons, respectively, representing 30 percent of all projected growth. Latinos in the prime labor force ages (between 30 and 54 years) are expected to increase by 767,000 persons.

• As the Latino population ages, the number of deaths is expected to double from present levels. In the future, the combined higher mortality rate and lower birth rate of Latinos will cause natural increase to become a less significant factor in their total population growth.

LATINO POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

IN THE TRI-STATE REGION IN 1980 & 2000



KEY FINDINGS:
CONDITIONS OF LATINO FAMILY LIFE
CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The Tri-State Latino community tends to have larger numbers of youths and females, as well as lower rates of participation in the labor force.

- Many Latinos arrive in the Region unable to find affordable housing and must live in extended family situations. Their concentrated numbers in New York City have caused a dramatic reversal in average household size.

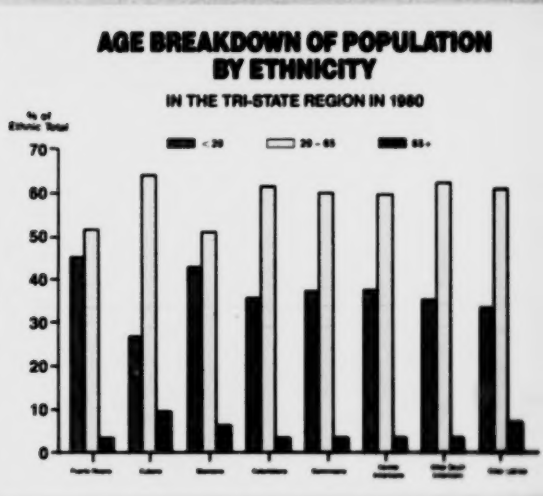
- For some Latino groups, problems in language and assimilating to a new culture have been especially difficult and this has been aggravated by patterns of poverty and social disruption.

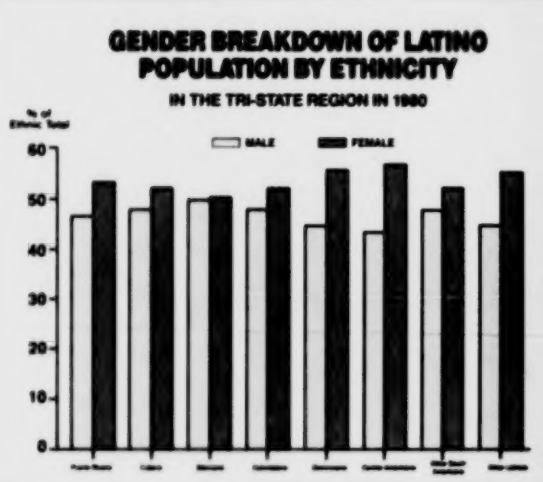
AGE AND GENDER BY ETHNICITY

The Latino community is a young one. Two in every five Region Latinos are under 20 years of age, while only one in twenty is elderly. The non-Latino community is experiencing the opposite trend. Its population is growing proportionately older with fewer than 30 percent of all persons under 20 and 13 percent currently classified as "elderly." The Region's 800,000 Latino youths will play a critical role in the Region's future work force, increasingly meeting the needs of the aging population.

- Fifty-five percent of all Latinos are of working age (between 20 and 65), yet significant variations exist by subgroup. Puerto Ricans and Mexicans tend to be the most youthful, while Cubans tend to be older.

- Women outnumber men in the Region's Latino community, comprising 54 percent of its total population. The Mexican population of the Region, which has the highest proportion of second and third-generation residents, is the most balanced in gender.





HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF LATINO YOUTHS

The majority of Latino youths under the age of 18 live at home with either one or both parents. A small proportion of Latino youths, six percent, reside with other relatives, while still fewer, two percent, either live outside the family or head their own households. Two-thirds of all Latino children are raised in New York City, 20 percent in New Jersey, and approximately four percent each in Long Island, the Mid-Hudson and Connecticut.

MARITAL PATTERNS

Less than half of the Region's adult-age Latinos are married, in contrast to most of the Region's adult-age non-Latinos. In general, Latinos tend to have relatively more single, divorced or separated individuals, and relatively fewer widows or widowers when compared to non-Latinos.

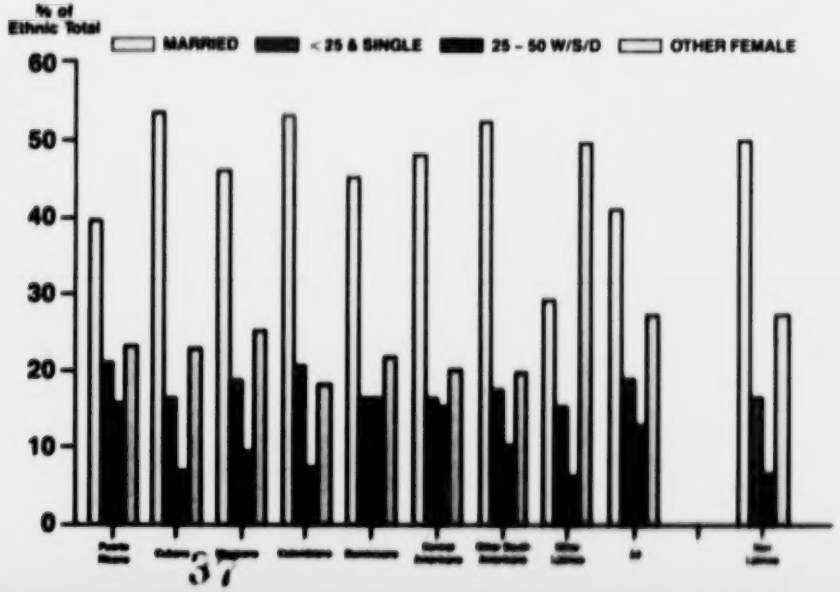
• Approximately 700,000 Latinos in the Region are married — primarily to other Latinos. About 500,000 are single, and more than 250,000 are either divorced, separated or widowed. Among Latinos, the likelihood of at least one marriage in life is higher than among non-Latinos and the likelihood of divorce or separation among Latinos is also high.

• Latina women no longer married (widowed, separated, and divorced) between the ages of 25 and 50 outnumber available Latino men by more than two-to-one. Divorce and separation are pronounced in New York City where Latinos account for 27 percent of all persons affected by the termination of marriage.

• Marital ties are strongest among Cubans, Colombians and South Americans and weakest among Puerto Ricans and Dominicans. More than one in every five Puerto Rican women in New York City are either separated or divorced compared with only one in ten of non-Latina women.

MARITAL STATUS OF LATINA FEMALES

IN THE TRI-STATE REGION IN 1980



Outlook

La mayoría de los jóvenes Latinos menores de 18 años viven con uno o los dos padres. 6% residen con otros miembros de la familia y 2% viven afuera de sus familias o tienen sus propios hogares. Dos tercios de los niños Latinos crecen en New York, el 20% en New Jersey y 4% en Long Island, Mid Hudson y Connecticut.

Entre las características domésticas de la población se destaca que dos tercios de los niños Latinos crecen en la Ciudad de New York y 20% en New Jersey.

Algunos de los patrones maritales son:

700,000 Latinos están casados; 500,000 no lo estan y más de 250,000 estan ya sea divorciados, separados o enviudados.

El número de mujeres solteras entre las edades de 25 a 50 años superan al número del segmento similar de hombres solteros en una proporción de 2 a 1.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND TYPE

Altogether, the Latino community is comprised of some 600,000 households in the Tri-State Region, averaging 3.4 persons per household. Latino households are roughly 25 percent larger than the Region's typical household which had an average size of 2.7 persons in 1980.

- Less than half of all Latino households (46 percent) are formed by married couples. By contrast, in the Region at large, married couples head 56 percent of all households. Single females head some 29 percent of all Latino families, twice the average for all households in the Region. Single male household heads comprise four percent, and the remaining 21 percent of all households are made up of individuals living alone or with non-relatives.

- Only 20 percent of the Latino population lives in a one-or-two person household or individually in group quarters. A majority, 60 percent, live in households of four or more, while 20 percent of the Latino community lives in homes of six or more individuals. Forty percent of these six-plus person families are headed by single mothers, with Puerto Ricans tending to have the largest families.

- The majority of Latino households, 52 percent, are headed by working-age persons between 25 and 44 years of age. Roughly 30,000 Latino households are headed by women 14 to 24 years of age and another 20,000 by women 65 and older. Latina women between 25 and 44 generally head the larger households.

SUBFAMILIES

The absence of traditional family structure among a large proportion of the Latino community is contrasted by the presence of extended families or "subfamilies" within some households. "Doubling-up" is quite common in the Latino community. Roughly five percent of all Latinos live in subfamilies, with new immigrants displaying a greater tendency to combine multiple families.

ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY

Three-fourths of all Tri-State Region Latinos describe themselves as being bilingual, with a majority declaring they speak English "well" or "very well." Yet, a sizeable minority of adult-age Latinos remain limited in their English speaking abilities. Many adult Latinos have achieved only limited levels of schooling and the prospects for the younger generation are not showing improvement. The high school drop-out rate of Latino youth is the highest among the Region's public schoolers and is higher today that it was ten years ago.

- More than 90 percent of Latinos above childhood age speak English; 17 percent of this group speak *only* English. This English monolingual group is found mostly among second and third generation youths, and most prominently in the Region's Mexican and other Latino groups. In 1980, 77 percent of all Latinos were truly proficient in English language speaking ability.

- Some 375,000 adult-age Latinos in 1980 were seriously impaired in their English skills or could not speak it at all. The problem is most severe among the Dominicans, Colombians, South Americans and Cubans.

- Seventy-five percent of the Latinos who do not speak English, and 62 percent of those not proficient in English, have not advanced beyond an elementary school education. The vast majority of Latinos with limited or no skills in English live in New York City, yet significant concentrations also exist among Puerto Ricans in Connecticut, Cubans and Mexicans in the Mid-Hudson area, and Central Americans on Long Island.

Outlook

Los 600,000 hogares Latinos de la Región exhiben las siguientes caracterísiticas:

46% son parejas casadas, 29% son mujeres solteras y 4% son hombres solteros.

60% de los hogares son habitados por familias con al menos 4 miembros.

52% de los líderes de estos hogares estan entre las edades de 25 y 44 años.

Además de la peculiar existencia de núcleos "sub-familiares," la mayoría de tres-cuartos de los Latinos del área hablan inglés.

Sin embargo, las estadísticas también indican que 75% del grupo que no habla el inglés, no ha superado la educación académica elementaria.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

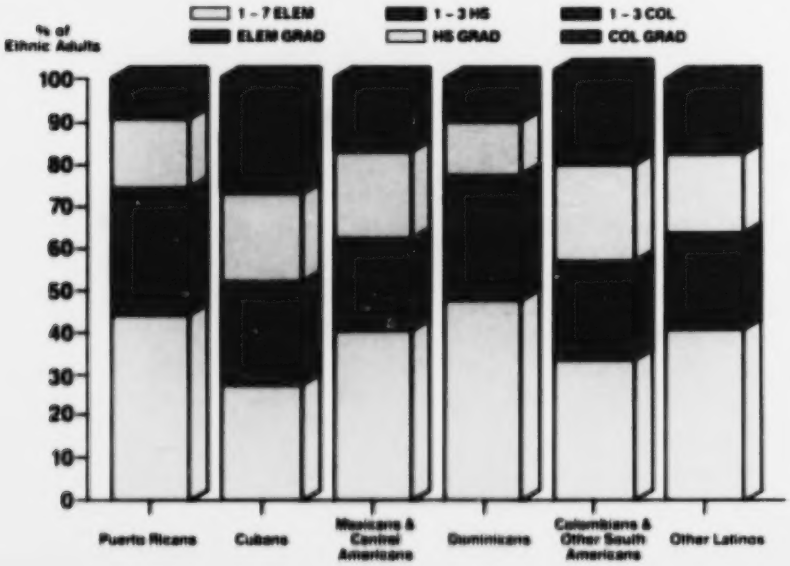
Cubans and South Americans tend to have the highest levels of formal schooling, with one in every four-to-five having attended college. Among all Latino groups in the Region, only one in eight has attended some college. (In contrast, nearly one-third of all non-Latinos have attended some college). Half of all adult-age Latinos in the Region have not completed high school, with Puerto Ricans and Dominicans generally receiving less schooling.

- In 1984, Latino enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools in the Tri-State Region comprised some 415,000 persons, or 26 percent of the total school population. In New York City, the proportion was one-third. About 14 percent of Latino students attended private school in New York City and six percent in the suburbs.

- Latino public school students are attending *increasingly segregated schools* with more than half of the Region's Latino students enrolled in 90–100 percent minority schools. In terms of retention, in 1984 the Region educated 12 percent of the nation's Latino children in its public schools. These schools accounted for only nine percent of the graduates.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF LATINOS

BY ETHNIC GROUP IN 1980



LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND OCCUPATIONS

In 1987, the Latino community comprised 21 percent of New York City's labor force and 31 percent of its unemployed. In New Jersey, the figures were seven percent and 17 percent, respectively.

- Better-educated working-age Latinos in the Region not only tend to have higher work force participation, but increased earnings as well. Although Latinos' participation in the Region's work force is increasing rapidly, these gains have been achieved primarily by a more youthful age structure of their population. Lower levels of educational attainment have held back Latinos from equally rapid entry into white-collar occupations and middle-income earnings.

- Among New York City Puerto Ricans, who comprise a large share of the Region's Latino labor force, 53 percent of those employed were high school graduates, while 60 percent of those unemployed and 71 percent outside the work force altogether did not have a high school diploma. Among Cubans, whose unemployment rate was considerably lower, a full 65 percent of workers had graduated high school.

- The rate of Latino participation in the Region's labor force is lower than comparable figures for whites and blacks, while the official Latino unemployment rate is higher. Lower participation among Latina females accounts for a large part of the difference, though variations also exist among the other ethnic subgroups.

- In addition to cultural factors and education, labor demand and the location of blue-collar job opportunities play a role in determining Latino employment. In general, New York City and New Jersey have offered less competitive wage rates and inferior market conditions for Latinos when compared with non-Latinos in the Region.

- With a global and regional economy that is becoming increasingly reliant on information-based services, Latinos often find themselves at a disadvantage in securing "growth" opportunities. Latinos continue to be disproportionately employed in *declining* blue-collar and manufacturing trades. Almost one-quarter of the non-Latino community in 1980 described their occupation as "blue-collar", in contrast to 40 percent of the Latino community. An equal number of Latinos, also 40 percent, characterized themselves as "white-collar." Among non-Latinos, "white-collar" workers represented 62 percent of the total. Latino men are better represented in the "white-collar" world, comprising 56 percent of all Latino white-collar workers, and 41 percent of all blue-collar Latinos.

Outlook

Aunque el porcentaje de Latinos en la población escolar alcanzó un 26%, entre todos los grupos Latinos de la Región, sólo un Latino entre seis participaba en algún tipo de educación universitaria.

Las cifras de 1987 indican que los Latinos comprenden 21% de la fuerza laboral no-empleada de la ciudad de New York y 17% en New Jersey. También:

Latinos de edad laboral y mejor educados tienden a incrementar estos porcentajes así como sus salarios.

53% de los Puertorriqueños empleados, son graduados de escuela superior.

Además, factores tales como las bajas tasas salariales ofrecidas en New York y New Jersey para los Latinos de la Región, así como inferiores condiciones mercantiles, también juegan un papel importante en determinar los índices de empleo de los Latinos.

• Although most Latina mothers (58 percent) do not work, the majority of Latina working women are mothers. In 1980, working Latina women with children numbered 165,000 persons. This is 62 percent of all working Latina women, a higher proportion than among non-Latina women at 47 percent. Among newer immigrant groups, the proportion of working mothers is greater.

• Generally, Latina women are less likely to be *both* mothers and wage earners than their non-Latina counterparts in the Region. The variation is less pronounced, however, when compared with non-Latinas in the suburbs and among smaller Latino families. Forty-six percent of Latina women with one or two children are employed, compared with a smaller proportion, 37 percent, of those women who have three or more children.

• Latinos — male and female — tend more than any other group to be employed by private industry, as opposed to being either self-employed or employed by the government. Fewer than 20,000 of the Region's half-million business firms were owned by Latinos in 1982. They averaged annual sales of only $74,000, and less than 3,000 of these firms had paid employees. Additionally, low representation in government jobs reduces the number of Latinos with union representation and job security.

MINORITY BUSINESS OWNERSHIP BY THE LATINO POPULATION IN THE REGION: ALL FIRMS, 1977 AND 1982

	—ALL FIRMS, 1977—		—ALL FIRMS, 1982—		—% INCR. ALL FIRMS—		—ALL FIRMS WITH PAID EMPLOYEES, 1982—			
[illegible]	FIRMS (#)	SALES $000	FIRMS (#)	SALES $000	FIRMS (#)	SALES $000	FIRMS (#)	EMPLOYEES	ANN. PAY $000	SALES $000
NEW YORK CITY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	178.1	198.6	1431	6242	$82,031	$553,197
BRONX	764	44,925	1,758	89,662	130.1	99.5	257	1,181	$14,096	$56,652
KINGS	797	54,462	2,159	112,717	164.7	225.8	297	786	$8,462	$64,023
MANHATTAN	1,407	78,713	3,267	479,862	132.1	498.2	549	3,320	$49,622	$388,186
QUEENS	658	108,029	2,073	88,811	234.9	-17.8	270	963	$8,433	$46,344
RICHMOND			334	17,991			25	52	$398	$2,992
LONG ISLAND	547	23,662	1,659	120,877	203.3	407.9	240	1,328	$16,992	$80,258
NASSAU	270	14,754	931	69,832	234.9	340.8	118	836	$10,388	$49,307
SUFFOLK	269	8,908	728	50,245	170.6	518.8	122	492	$6,602	$30,951
MID HUDSON	229	12,756	1,178	47,484	412.7	272.3	125	678	$7,308	$23,209
ROCKLAND			439	13,641			43	73	$1,142	$5,197
WESTCHESTER	239	12,756	739	33,843	221.0	165.1	82	605	$6,166	$18,012
NEW JERSEY	2,133	112,464	5,149	402,215	158.2	257.6	834	2,774	$28,631	$264,711
BERGEN	211	7,251	671	32,973	218.0	354.7	105	328	$3,891	$21,706
ESSEX	797	29,178	699	60,860	135.4	141.8	117	449	$5,228	$38,661
HUDSON	952	52,992	2,267	232,367	148.0	338.6	395	1,431	$15,125	$165,015
MIDDLESEX	148	6,279	381	21,418	157.4	241.1	45	199	$965	$6,699
PASSAIC	178	7,740	543	23,607	205.1	233.5	71	132	$1,093	$8,348
UNION	237	13,887	588	31,772	148.1	128.7	101	235	$2,317	$22,025
CONNECTICUT	196	5,846	518	28,279	164.3	375.6	75	217	$1,778	$16,110
FAIRFIELD	196	5,846	518	28,279	164.3	375.6	75	217	$1,778	$16,110
REGION	6,661	422,659	18,089	1,307,967	177.2	230.9	2,705	11,239	$106,725	$942,491
US TOTAL	219,836	10,116,886	248,141	14,076,337	13.1	43.6	39,917	189,636	$1,740,630	$16,662,868
REGION AS % OF US	3.12	4.06	7.65	9.33			6.78	5.93	7.81	6.85

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF CENSUS, "MINORITY-OWNED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES", 1977, 1982

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

Roughly half of all working-age Latinos in the Region in 1980 had no income from wages or salary, while another 30 percent earned less than $15,000 annually (1985 dollars). Median incomes for Latino families were roughly half (55 percent) that of non-Latino families — a disparity explained by lower earnings and labor force participation as well as by lower equity, social security and self-employment income.

• Poverty is common in today's Latino community. In 1980, one in every three Latino families lived in poverty, compared with only one in fourteen in the non-Latino community. With little or no earnings, these families tended to be among the most recently arrived, have more children and are often headed by a single mother. Between 1980 and 1984, when federally-defined poverty increased 25 percent in New York City, the Latino share of all impoverished citizens rose from 36 percent to 43 percent.

• The vast majority of adult-age Latinos in the Region, 79 percent, have annual incomes of less than $15,000 (1985 dollars). A much smaller number, two percent, earned $35,000 or more yearly. Non-Latinos were four times more likely than Latinos to have earnings in the middle-to-upper income brackets. New York City had the greatest concentration of "non-earning" Latinos in the Region, while Long Island had the largest share of affluent.

• Among all Latino groups, Puerto Ricans and Dominicans had the lowest earning profile while Mexicans, Cubans and other Latinos had the highest.

• The typical Latino household, ranging in size from four to six people, has a one-in-four chance of realizing less than $10,000 in annual income from all sources (1985 dollars); for smaller households the odds are a three-in-eight chance. Latino households of four or more persons constitute half of all low-income households in the Region. Only eight percent of all large-sized households have annual incomes of more than $50,000. Cubans and Colombians tend to have the highest incomes, with one-fifth to one-quarter of the largest households in the highest income brackets.

• According to 1980 figures, poverty afflicts three in every eight Latino households with children under 18 years of age and three in every five headed by a female. Half of all impoverished Latinos are children. Altogether, they comprise 40 percent of all poor children in the Region.

• Since 1980, poverty among Latinos in New York City has worsened significantly, now affecting one-quarter million more Latinos. The hardest hit appear to be households headed by women. Their share that is impoverished climbed from 61 percent to 80 percent of all female-headed households.

Outlook

Latinos continúan dependiendo en su mayoría de trabajos pesados, que se encuentran actualmente en una drástica disminución.

La proporción de mujeres Latinas que trabajan actualmente está en aumento.

En su minoría, la mujer Latina no tiende a ser al mismo tiempo madre y empleada.

Latinos dependen de trabajos en el sector más que cualquier otro grupo étnico, en comparación con empleos por cuenta propia o por el gobierno.

Aproximadamente la mitad de todos los Latinos de edad laboral no tienen ingresos salariales. Además:

La pobreza es muy común aún en la comunidad Latina. El porcentaje de indigentes aumentó a un 25% en la ciudad de Nueva York, y a nivel regional creció a un 43%.

79% de los Latinos adultos ganan menos de $15,000 al año.

Si un hogar Latino tiene de cuatro a seis miembros, entonces tiene un chance entre cuatro de ganar menos de $10,000 anuales.

Los hogares Latinos de cuatro personas o mas constituyen la mitad de todos los hogares pobres de la Region.

De acuerdo a cifras de 1980, la pobreza aflije a tres de cada ocho hogares Latinos con niños menores de 18 años de edad, y tres de cada cinco hogares cuyos líderes son mujeres solteras.

TENURE AND TYPE OF HOUSING

Eighty percent of all Latino households are renters. Half of all home ownership is concentrated among those Latino households earning more than $35,000 per year (1985 dollars), or about one-fifth of all Latinos in the Region. Cubans, Mexicans and Colombians are the most likely to own a home; Dominicans and Puerto Ricans, the least likely.

• Only one in seven Latinos in the Region lives in a single-family house, while two in seven live in buildings with two to four units. By contrast, one-half of all non-Latinos live in single family homes, and another 24 percent reside in small multi-family structures. Virtually half of the Region's Latinos reside in large apartment structures, primarily tenements and housing projects. Over 60 percent of Latinos falling below the poverty line live in these large projects. Multi-family housing is least common among Cubans, South Americans and other Latinos, but far more prevalent among Puerto Ricans, Dominicans and Central Americans.

IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN CARE SERVICES

The rapid growth of the Latino community and the increasing role it will play in the Tri-State Region's future development must be helped with further human care services. While the Latino community has contributed to the Region's development, the contribution can be far greater with further commitment from human service support systems. To be effective, the commitments must be responsive to the Latino community's needs, particularly in cultural values and language differences.

Needs

- While job opportunities will be plentiful, the Latino population lacks the needed skills for the available jobs. Economic advancement programs will be necessary to help train and place Latinos.
- The lack of affordable housing will continue to be a major need for the Latino population, and this need must be considered in economic advancement and housing development programs.
- The continued growth in the number of Latina mothers entering the work force and the increased growth of single-parent families suggest a strong need for additional child care services.
- The growing number of elderly persons requires more services such as health care, nursing facilities, protective services, home-delivered meals and activities for people who live in isolation.
- Lower levels of achievement in education with higher rates of dropout indicate needs for educational opportunities at all levels, with emphasis on bilingual and bicultural services.

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Projections in this survey are
neither predictions nor recommendations.

Outlook

Desde 1980, los hogares lidereados por mujeres solteras aparentan ser los más afectados—80% de todos los hogares pobres.

Entre los géneros domésticos encontramos que 80% de los Latinos prefieren alquilar sus hogares, mientras que los propietarios de casas generalmente ganan más de $35,000 por año. Asi mismo:

Solamente uno de cada siete Latinos de la Región viven en casa de una sola familia, mientras que dos de cada siete viven en edificios que tienen de dos a cuatro unidades.

Aunque la comunidad Latina ha contribuido grandement al desarrollo de la Región, esta pudiera mejorar aún más en años venideros si enfocamos cuatro necesidades primordiales.

Un avance económico que conlleve un menor índice de desempleo, así como entrenamientos en trabajos de oficinas y pesados programas de cuidados infantiles.

Un mejor cuidado de las mujeres, los niños y los ancianos quienes requieren de eficientes servicios sociales que enfoquen cuidados infantiles en combinación con programas de entrenamiento.

Oportunidades educacionales a todos los niveles con servicios comunales que ayuden a los adultos necesitados a mejorar su conocimiento del inglés.

Alquileres razonables que permitan atender las necesidades especiales de padres/madres solteros y hogares donde residen ancianos.

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